

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK,
By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Valuable Lands for Sale,

Under a decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Stokes.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Stokes, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House in Germantown, on the eighth day of December next, being the Monday of the County Court, First, the following tracts of Land, late the property of John Zimmerman, sen. dec'd. for the benefit of his devisees:

The first containing three hundred and ten acres, more or less, under improvement, lying in Stokes county, on the main road leading from Salem by Hag's to Salisbury, about six miles from the first place, on the south fork of Muddy creek, adjoining Henry Shore and others.

The second containing one hundred and eight acres, more or less, under improvement, lying in the county of Davidson, on the above road, on Reedy creek, adjoining Doctor Mataw and others, at present in the tenancy of Christian Zimmerman.

The third containing forty acres, more or less, lying in the county of Davidson, adjoining Jacob Mock, Jacob Crater and others.

Also, the following Lands, late the property of John Hauser, dec'd. for the benefit of his widow and heirs at law.

First, three adjoining tracts, under improvement, containing seventy-six acres, more or less, lying in the county of Stokes, on the road leading from Salem by Hoppel's to Salisbury, four miles from the first place, adjoining Philip Rothrock and others.

Secondly, a tract containing fifty-five acres, more or less, near the above, on the waters of Muddy creek, adjoining Philip and Geo. Rothrock and others.

All the above lands will be sold on a credit of one year and six months, the six months to carry interest, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security. Should no sale be effected the first day, of the whole or part, the sale will be postponed from day to day, agreeably to law. Attendance will be given by the Clerk and Master of said Court.

JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.
Stokes county, Oct. 23, 1823. 6182

Lands for Sale,

Under a decree of the Court of Equity of Rowan County.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Rowan, made at Salisbury, N. C., on the 10th day of December next, the following valuable tracts of Land, viz: One tract near Alexander Long's mill, not far from the mouth of Grant's creek, containing 94 acres; one other tract adjoining the lands of William Smith and Alexander Long, containing 91 acres; one other tract on the Yadkin river, below the mouth of Crane creek, containing 115 acres; three other tracts adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing together 89 acres; also, four lots lying in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, known and described in the plan of said town by Nos. 19, 20, 60 and 65: The above property belongs to the heirs at law of the late Alexander Frohock.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Hunting creek, in the forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Samuel Little, Baker Johnston and others, containing by estimation 22 1/2 acres, belonging to the heirs at law of George Brandon, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Peebles, Willey Ellis, James Orrel, and others, containing 250 acres, more or less; and belonging to the heirs at law of Joshua Cayton, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Dutch Second creek, bounded by the lands of Michael Hoffman, John Trestler, and others, containing 221 acres, be the same more or less, belonging to the heirs at law of John Pasinger, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on a branch of Second creek, commonly called the Walnut Branch, adjoining the lands of George and Henry Robison, containing 200 acres, and belonging to the heirs at law of Margaret Robison, dec'd.

A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given for the purchase money, on each of the above tracts of Land.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold another tract, lying on the Waters of Wether's creek, joining the Iredell line, and adjoining the lands of Neil McKay, James Houston, David Foster, and others, containing forty-six or forty-eight acres, belonging to the heirs at law of Alexander Cook, dec'd. This tract will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the time of sale.

The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved securities, in every instance, for the purchase money.

GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.
October 23, 1823. 7184

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 18th of November next, at the Court-house in Salisbury, sundry valuable and likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson, dec'd. will be sold on a credit of one and two years—purchasers to secure the payment by giving bonds, with two or more approved securities, payable with the current notes of the banks in the state of North-Carolina. The sale will continue on Wednesday, the 19th, unless all the negroes are sold on the first day. Additional terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Sufficient bills of sale will be executed to purchasers.
A. NESBITT, Adv'r.
October 13, 1823. 6183

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823: James Baird, Mary Sweet, Washington Baird by his guardian James Baird, William Orrell and Rebecca his wife, John Agnew and Catherine his wife, James Thompson and Margaret his wife, John Steel, William Fullerton and Catherine his wife, James Steel and Jane Steel, against Jane Triplett, Thomas Steel an infant under the age of twenty-one years, Thomas and John Baird infants under the age of twenty-one years, William Baird, Peggy Baird, Jane Baird, and Thomas Adams and wife: Petition for sale of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are citizens of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.
Oct. 23, 1823. (Price adv. \$4 75.) 3m89

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1823: Johnston Clements, vs. Achilles Deathrage; Original bill to perpetuate testimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Achilles Deathrage, does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that unless said defendant appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Germantown, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte.

JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.
Oct. 23, 1823. (Price adv. \$2.) 6182

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Fall Term, 1823: Isaac Pennington, vs. Charles Johnson, and others: Bill in Equity. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Harris, and Hardy Hall, and Mary his wife, (heirs at law of John Harris, dec'd.) are not inhabitants of this State, it was ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said James Harris, and Hardy Hall, and Mary his wife, come forward within the three first days of our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and shew cause why they shall not be made parties defendant, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A copy: B. ELLIOTT, C. M. E.
Price adv. \$2 6182

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1823: Charles M'Dowell, William Dickson in right of his wife Margaret, Athon A. M'Dowell, William Paxton in right of his wife Sarah, and James R. M'Dowell, heirs at law of Charles M'Dowell, deceased, vs. John M'Dowell, William Whitson, Samuel Whitson, George Whitson, James Whitson, Thomas Whitson, Joseph Whitson, Ann Whitson, Polly Whitson now Polly Hardin, Rebecca wife of Thomas L. M'Entire, Thomas L. M'Entire, William Smith and Sally his wife, devisees of John M'Dowell, dec'd; and John M'Dowell and James M'Dowell, heirs at law of Joseph M'Dowell, dec'd; petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Whitson, Samuel Whitson, George Whitson, James Whitson, Thomas Whitson, Ann Whitson, Polly Whitson, (now Polly Hardin), and Martin Hardin, and Thoms L. M'Entire, reside without the limits of this state,—ordered, therefore, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, at the Court-house in Morganton, and in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in January next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the petitioner's petition will be taken, pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Att'cy: J. ERWIN, Clerk.
Price adv. \$3 00 6181

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

BY virtue of authority in me vested, I will expose to public sale, on the third Monday in November next, at the Court-house in Salisbury, the following tracts of land, late the property of Richmond Pearson, sen. dec'd. to wit: One tract lying on the north side of the South Yadkin, containing by estimation five hundred and eighty-two acres, and adjoining the lands of Mrs. Eliza Pearson, Joseph Williams, and others. One other tract adjoining the above, and contains about one hundred and fifty acres. One other tract, lying between the South Yadkin and Third Creek, and contains by estimation one thousand acres. One other tract lying on the south side of Third Creek, and contains by estimation four hundred and fifty acres; on which there is a valuable grist and saw Mill. On all the foregoing tracts, there are valuable low grounds, a part of which is in cultivation. The aforesaid lands will be shown by Messrs. Charles and Richmond Pearson, to any person desirous of purchasing. The terms of credit will be made known on the day of sale.

D. F. CALDWELL.
October 3, 1823. 6179

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.
Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—445

Valuable Sale of GOODS AT AUCTION.

THE stock of Goods of the late firm of OVER & Co., will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder, (without reserve) in the Town of Cheraw, on the 6th day of November next, consisting of as choice a collection as was ever exhibited for sale in this state: among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, White and Blue Plains, Flannels and Blankets, Domestic Shirting, and power loom do. Irish Linens, Diapers, Calico, Ginghams, Blk. and fig. Silks and Seersuckers, Umbrellas, Merino Shawls, Blk. and col'd Canton Crapes, Silk and Cotton Hdkfs. of every description, Cambricks and Cambrick Robes, Elegant worked Flouncers, A large assortment of Ribbons, Col'd and Nun's Thread and Cotton Balls, Hosiery of every description, Thread Laces and Edging, Tortoise Shell and Common Combs, A large and elegant assortment of

HARD-WARE,

consisting of every article in the Trade. Seine Twine, 360 pair Ladies best quality Morocco and Satin Jean Boots and Shoes, 56 pr Negro Shoes, 20 do. Gentlemen's Boots, French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish Whiskey, Madeira, Colmanar and Malaga Wines, 25 Bbls. Country Gin, Rum and Whiskey, 3 Hhds. and 35 Bbls. Muscovado Sugar, 900 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 28 kegs assorted sizes Cut Nails, 13 Kegs Best American Powder, 8 do. [25 canister each] English Double Battle, 10,000 Best quality Spanish Cigars, 4,000 do. do. American do. 3 Tons Swedes and English Iron, A large assortment of

GLASS-WARE.

Together with every other article usually found in a Country Store.

TERMS of Sale—approved endorsed Notes, payable 1st February next—or 2 1/2 per cent discount on the bills for Cash. 6178

Sept. 11, 1823. HARVEY WILLIAMS.

Tailoring Business,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop of the above business in Lincolnton, N. C. where he will be ready at all times to attend to the business of those who may favor him with their custom; and from his long experience in the business, and his unremitting attention to his customers, he hopes to give general satisfaction, and still to merit a share of that patronage which has been so liberally extended to him heretofore, in the western parts of North-Carolina. He receives the latest fashions every six months regularly, from Philadelphia and Charleston. He spent part of last winter with Messrs. Sebring and Ferguson, the first Tailors of Charleston, where he made himself fully acquainted with their rules of measuring and cutting; and he intends to spend part of his time with them occasionally, in order to make himself acquainted with the latest and newest fashions.

The business in his absence, will be conducted by a steady gentleman, and a man acquainted with his business.

I expect, in a very short time, to receive from Philadelphia, cards of directions for measuring, which I will distribute in the adjoining counties, in order to enable gentlemen to send their measures, and have clothes made without the trouble of attending in person.

Should any gentleman wish Cloths, I will attend to the purchase of them in any of the stores in Lincolnton,—or furnish them myself, according to directions. The Merchants in Lincolnton will generally keep excellent supplies of cloth.

His business will also be conducted, as heretofore, in Asheville, at his old stand, at Mr. James Patton's, under the firm of Clayton & Brown, where prompt attention shall be given.

Those who are in the habit of getting their clothes made in Charleston, I would recommend to Sebring & Ferguson, as I know them to be first rate Tailors.

N. B. The merchants of Asheville will hereafter keep a good assortment of cloths and cassimeres.

DAVID CLAYTON.
Asheville, Sept. 26, 1823. 3178

The undersigned have been long acquainted with Mr. Clayton, and have uniformly applied to him to do their Tailoring business. They feel no hesitation in recommending him as a man worthy of every degree of confidence, as a man of unexceptionable character and morals; and as a mechanic, he has never failed to our knowledge to attend to all orders with promptitude, and to execute every thing in the line of his business with neatness and despatch.

James Patton, sen. Geo. D. Phillips, Jas. M. Smith, J. M'D. Carson, R. B. Vance, J. W. Carson, John Paxton, Isaac Craton, A. L. Erwin, P. Brittain, W. D. Smith, Geo. Swain, Jas. M. Alexander, Lewis Chisman, Thomas Forster, Saml. Chunn.

New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of Robt & Hinebrenner, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself; that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.
Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. 66

Sheriff's Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

MR. SOUTHARD.

The appointment of Mr. Southard, as Secretary of the navy, is another evidence of the purity of our republican institutions, and of the reward bestowed on merit, however humble its origin. Mr. Southard has no patrician rank to boast of, and has risen solely by the force of talent. But a few years since, he was a private tutor in a family of one of our neighboring counties; and it almost defies credulity itself to observe with what magic art his mind has made its way. Let the purity and impartiality which has marked this appointment ever prevail, and we may with safety say to our country, "Live for ever."

We cannot here help relating an anecdote of Mr. Southard, which occurred in early life. Trifling incidents often obtain importance from circumstances; and the anecdote alluded to, had Mr. S. remained a schoolmaster, would probably never have been told to a second person. When about 18 years of age, Mr. S. was an usher in the academy at Mendham, N. J. at which the editor of this paper, then a small boy, was a student. Like most of his school-fellows, his head was fuller of frolic than of study, and his proneness to mischief frequently exposed him to the ferula, which the principal, the reverend and truly pious Dr. Armstrong, used as we thought, with an unsparing hand. The arrival of Mr. Southard was a happy event. His disposition seemed conciliating, and we hoped to transgress with impunity. We were soon undeceived, however, for the birch was added to the ferula, and on one occasion the editor of this paper was brought up. It was his first offence; and the manner of the usher denoted a summary punishment. "Take off your coat," was the first salutation. How he performed this ceremony, those only can know who have tried it: however, at last the coat was off. "Stand up here, then I may give it to you fairly." These were the very words: although uttered eighteen years ago, I remember them as well as though it was yesterday. It was an anxious suspense. On one side were the eyes of thirty or forty of my playfellows, ready to witness my shame; on the other the uplifted rod of the vindictive usher. It was torture. The arm moved. I imagined the blow already on my back. No—it fell harmless by his side; and with a cool "Take your seat, sir!" I was dismissed. I was afterwards the best boy in the school. Had a sound whipping actually followed, it would have been regarded as a matter of course, and the circumstance have long since passed into oblivion. But the manner of the usher was every thing: it can only speak for itself. The principal of the academy remains at the head of an academy still, whilst the usher is become head of the navy department of the United States, and one of the cabinet councillors of the nation.

To the Editor of the Washington Republican.

It is a fact, which probably may not have occurred to you, that the manifesto which accompanied the bill declaring the late war against Great Britain, (an extract from which was published in your paper of Tuesday last,) and which has been emphatically styled the second Declaration of Independence, was written by J. C. CALHOUN, at Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, at precisely about the same age that Mr. Jefferson was when he wrote our first Declaration of Independence, which affixed the seal of immortality to his name. It is equally true that the devotion of Mr. Calhoun to republican principles and the true interests of his country, as is fully evinced by the whole course of his public conduct, has been as firm and undeviating as that of that great patriot, who was deservedly denominated "the man of the people." The coincidence in the early part of the public career of these statesmen is singularly striking; and if there be a man entitled to the above imposing appellation, as that of "Jeffersonian Candidate," which has been claimed for another, that man is John C. Calhoun.—Wash. Repub.

Boston Med. Int.

Pleolity is the name of a pamphlet lately issued in this city, from the press of Phelps & Farnum. It purports to be conducted by "a club," and is to appear periodically. The ingredients in the first number are sufficiently spiced with humor, pun and repartee, to make it a notable among the devourers of light food.

We hope it may prove to be the legitimate successor of Salmagundi.

Boston Galaxy.

An experiment by carrier-pigeons has recently been made by a company at Liege. Twenty-two Pigeons set loose at Paris arrived at Liege, a distance of seventy-five leagues, in 4 hours. Another flight was loosed at Coblenz, a distance of thirty leagues; two of them reached home in two hours and a half.

A Mr. Four has published a book entitled "Memorable Days in America." The following is his noted recollection of one of those days: "Sleep this night of miles from Columbia; a dreadful tempest all night—I found my bed alive with bugs, fleas, and other vermin; rose at two, to shake myself, and enjoy a sort of respite from these creeping, tormenting bedfellows. On opening my window I was annoyed by frogs innumerable, of two species; some loudly whistling or chattering like English sparrows at pairing time; others bitterly lamenting, like thousands of chickens deserted by their mother hens; others bellowing like cows in sorrow for wanting calves. This confusion from within and from without, from above and from below, spoiled my night's rest, and seemed to carry me back a few centuries into Egyptian plagues."

The late refusal of the French Admiral to permit the United States' Frigate Congress, having on board our Minister to Spain, to enter the port of Cadix, has given rise to a good deal of comment. In a two-fold view; 1st, As regards the right of the French government to act thus towards the national ship of a neutral nation; and, secondly, as regards the conduct of Capt. BIDDLE, in turning aside from his object.

On the first of these points there are various opinions. We incline to think that a resort to written authorities will sustain the French government; whilst reason and courtesy, as well as the gen-

eral practice, are against it. The French government, as tacticians of its policy, and as presuming on its strength, and other nations, and with great inability to maintain its conventional international law, has, on two occasions, permitted our national vessels, with Ministers on board, to pass through its blockading squadrons into belligerent ports. Without having examined the subject deeply, we think that the conduct of the French Admiral ought to be, and probably will be, disavowed by his own government.

As to the other subject, we think none of our prints do great injustice to Capt. BIDDLE, in condemning his conduct, without having the means to form a proper estimate of it. There is no danger of a want of spirit in our Naval officers. The danger is the other way. We have all doubt Capt. B. has done his duty. There are circumstances connected with the transaction, we have reason to believe which, when known, will exonerate him from blame, even by those who glory in the chivalry of the Nation, and of the Navy. We suggest to our brethren, therefore, to defer the expression of opinion on the conduct of this able and gallant officer, until they have before them the materials whereof to compose one.

Net. Jour.

EXTRACT.

It has not only been the condition of all ages, that life is short, but it is also full of care and anxiety. Man, says Job, is born to trouble in the sparks fly upwards. What, then, is there so desirable in life, that we should be thus fond of it? Doubtless it has its pleasures as well as its pains. Though we sometimes meet with thorns and briars, yet, in many places, the way is strewn with flowers. It is for wise reasons, that the love of life is implanted in man, and though it is sweet, have an alloy of bitterness, yet there is enough of the former to reconcile him to the latter. As this mixture of good with evil is intended to make him satisfied with his condition here, so on the other hand, the blending of evil with the good is designed as a proof of the imperfection of his present state, and to remind him that his time here is but a pilgrimage, where he has no continuing city, but that he has to seek another, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Physical Anomalies.—A gentleman in Windsor Co. Vt. whose hearing is perfect, can smoke for an hour together, and puff the smoke out at the ears, alternately. There is a blacksmith in the same place, who has but one turbinated bone in the right nostril; we have repeatedly seen him put a nail, a larches long, into his mouth, and push it out at the nose with his tongue; also put a cord into his mouth, and withdraw it from the nose.

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INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, OCT. 14.

The packet ship John Wells, capt. Harris, which left Liverpool Sept. 8th, arrived last evening. We have received from the Liverpool Advertiser of the 8th, which contains nothing new on the subject of the 14th, and London papers of the 14th, which are altogether barren of news.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Paris papers of the 3d have arrived, but are destitute of interest. Of the anticipated operations before Cadix, we have no further information. The reported failure of the attack on Malaga has been revived—and it is stated that the attack was adjourned on the 25th to the 26th of August. It is also reported that nothing further will be done at Cadix until the arrival of Mr. Ward, who is said to be charged with despatches from England.

MADRID, AUG. 28.

Our edition from Cadiz are to the 23d inst. The Squadron had just been reinforced by 19 vessels—6 more were coming from Coruna. When these arrive, the blockading squadron will consist of 36 vessels. The 10 ships built at Seville and St. Mary's, consists already of 16 bomb vessels, 7 howitzer boats, and 33 gun boats. Admiral Villavicencio arrived at the Cadiz head quarters on the 23d.

We just heard the death, (by a disorder in his lungs) of gen. Gouchy, who commanded the blockade of Pampeluna.

The ship Alexander at Philadelphia from Liverpool, brings Liverpool papers to the 14th of September and London papers to the 6th inclusive, with Lloyd's lists of the same date—being one day later than the intelligence brought by the James Cropper.

I be tone of the London Courier is entirely changed, which certainly indicates that the cause of Spain is by no means considered desperate in England—or perhaps French Gold does not flow as currently as it formerly did, which may account for the following liberal remarks extracted from the editorial column of that paper of Sept. 6:—*Balt. Amer.*

The situation of the affairs at Cadiz is such as to cause considerable uneasiness to the French Government. Every attempt at negotiation, hitherto, with the Cortes, has failed, and there is no grounds for believing that better success will attend any further proposals.

The letter of the Duke d'Angouleme to Ferdinand, was transmitted by his Royal Highness's Aid-de-camp on the 21st ult. and the result might have been known at Paris by telegraph, long before Wednesday last, which is the latest date of the French Journals that have arrived. The aid-de-camp was received in Cadiz with every mark of civility, and we are assured on good authority, was admitted to the presence of the King.

His Royal Highness limited the period for returning an answer to his letter, to five days, at the end of which time, if no reply was given, or a hostile one sent, "il ouvrirait ce qu'il aurait a faire." This communication, as we have already stated, reached Ferdinand on the 21st, and from the total silence upon the subject in all the Paris papers, as well as from other causes, we have every reason to believe that no favourable reply has been given.

In the mean time the war lingers—the summer is hastening to a close, and there is every reason to expect that matters will remain thus undecided, till the rains set in. The French ministers, as may be supposed, are fully sensible of the increasing difficulties of the contest, and anxious, if possible, to effect a speedy termination of the campaign.

A great deal is said, as usual, in the Paris papers about what the French army intend to do with the fortifications in Spain; they are long, however, in carrying these intentions into effect, as all the strong holds continued in possession of the constitutionalists. Nothing is now said about Ballasteros or Coruna.

King Ferdinand paraded through the streets of Cadiz in coaches, on the 3d of August, escorted by the military of the city, and followed by an immense concourse of people, who preserved perfect order. The Cadiz Expectador of that date asserts that he is under no restraint from the ministry or Cortes; that he has put his constitutional negative upon some of the acts of that Assembly with regular effect, and has privately declared to be his own the sentiment of the patriotic proclamations, to which he has affixed his signature. To procure him credit for his sincerity, they revert to the boldness and candor which he exercised at Seville, in expressing his repugnance to the removal of the government to Cadiz.

Nat. Gazette.

RUSSIA.

There appears to be some object of importance contemplated by the Emperor of Russia; but whether it refers to Turkey or to Spain, is not very apparent. Alexander is stated in the Paris papers to have left St. Petersburg on the 14th of August, where he would review his army, and visit the fortifications of the city.

There are accounts from Zante of the 16th July, giving such minute details of the defeat of the Turks at Thermopylae, in the early part of that month, as to remove all doubts on the subject. The first shock is represented to have been very violent, and the carnage great on both sides; but after two hours hard fighting the Turks were repulsed, and sought safety in flight, leaving behind them 3,000 killed and 600 prisoners, besides 3,000 wounded. Among the prisoners were Bekin Pacha and 17 Beys. The Greeks say they never made so great a capture. The whole of the Turkish artillery, ammunition, provisions, and a number of camels, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The competition among the steam boats on the Clyde is so great, that some of them carry passengers upwards of 100 miles for half a dollar.

A female robber in the neighborhood of London, was carrying on her depredations on the highway, to the great alarm of her sex, of some rich old nabobs, and youths, whom she had eased of their cash and watches.

Letters from Antioch to the 30th June state, that earthquakes continued almost daily to be felt, and many shocks were most alarming and calamitous in their consequences.

The harvest in Ireland, though backward, was promising.

The Dublin papers announce, that the general state of Ireland, notwithstanding the occurrence of a few outrages, is considerably improved. No cases of atrocity have of late come before any of the assize courts; and at Cork, the judge was presented with a pair of white gloves by the sheriff, in consequence of the assizes having proved maiden.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 18.

By the brig Clie, Captain Burkhardt, we have received a file of Buenos Ayres papers up to August 13. The Congress of Buenos Ayres has authorized the Executive to ratify the Convention concluded with the Spanish Commissioners on the 4th July last, and has also adopted the project to support Spain in its struggle against the French invasion, with the sum of 20 millions of dollars, to be furnished by the independent states of South America, as soon as the said convention shall be ratified, and the independence of the States shall be acknowledged by the mother country.

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, OCT. 14.

The packet ship John Wells, capt. Harris, which left Liverpool Sept. 8th, arrived last evening. We have received from the Liverpool Advertiser of the 8th, which contains nothing new on the subject of the 14th, and London papers of the 14th, which are altogether barren of news.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Paris papers of the 3d have arrived, but are destitute of interest. Of the anticipated operations before Cadix, we have no further information. The reported failure of the attack on Malaga has been revived—and it is stated that the attack was adjourned on the 25th to the 26th of August. It is also reported that nothing further will be done at Cadix until the arrival of Mr. Ward, who is said to be charged with despatches from England.

MADRID, AUG. 28.

Our edition from Cadiz are to the 23d inst. The Squadron had just been reinforced by 19 vessels—6 more were coming from Coruna. When these arrive, the blockading squadron will consist of 36 vessels. The 10 ships built at Seville and St. Mary's, consists already of 16 bomb vessels, 7 howitzer boats, and 33 gun boats. Admiral Villavicencio arrived at the Cadiz head quarters on the 23d.

We just heard the death, (by a disorder in his lungs) of gen. Gouchy, who commanded the blockade of Pampeluna.

The ship Alexander at Philadelphia from Liverpool, brings Liverpool papers to the 14th of September and London papers to the 6th inclusive, with Lloyd's lists of the same date—being one day later than the intelligence brought by the James Cropper.

I be tone of the London Courier is entirely changed, which certainly indicates that the cause of Spain is by no means considered desperate in England—or perhaps French Gold does not flow as currently as it formerly did, which may account for the following liberal remarks extracted from the editorial column of that paper of Sept. 6:—*Balt. Amer.*

The situation of the affairs at Cadiz is such as to cause considerable uneasiness to the French Government. Every attempt at negotiation, hitherto, with the Cortes, has failed, and there is no grounds for believing that better success will attend any further proposals.

The letter of the Duke d'Angouleme to Ferdinand, was transmitted by his Royal Highness's Aid-de-camp on the 21st ult. and the result might have been known at Paris by telegraph, long before Wednesday last, which is the latest date of the French Journals that have arrived. The aid-de-camp was received in Cadiz with every mark of civility, and we are assured on good authority, was admitted to the presence of the King.

His Royal Highness limited the period for returning an answer to his letter, to five days, at the end of which time, if no reply was given, or a hostile one sent, "il ouvrirait ce qu'il aurait a faire." This communication, as we have already stated, reached Ferdinand on the 21st, and from the total silence upon the subject in all the Paris papers, as well as from other causes, we have every reason to believe that no favourable reply has been given.

In the mean time the war lingers—the summer is hastening to a close, and there is every reason to expect that matters will remain thus undecided, till the rains set in. The French ministers, as may be supposed, are fully sensible of the increasing difficulties of the contest, and anxious, if possible, to effect a speedy termination of the campaign.

A great deal is said, as usual, in the Paris papers about what the French army intend to do with the fortifications in Spain; they are long, however, in carrying these intentions into effect, as all the strong holds continued in possession of the constitutionalists. Nothing is now said about Ballasteros or Coruna.

King Ferdinand paraded through the streets of Cadiz in coaches, on the 3d of August, escorted by the military of the city, and followed by an immense concourse of people, who preserved perfect order. The Cadiz Expectador of that date asserts that he is under no restraint from the ministry or Cortes; that he has put his constitutional negative upon some of the acts of that Assembly with regular effect, and has privately declared to be his own the sentiment of the patriotic proclamations, to which he has affixed his signature. To procure him credit for his sincerity, they revert to the boldness and candor which he exercised at Seville, in expressing his repugnance to the removal of the government to Cadiz.

Nat. Gazette.

RUSSIA.

There appears to be some object of importance contemplated by the Emperor of Russia; but whether it refers to Turkey or to Spain, is not very apparent. Alexander is stated in the Paris papers to have left St. Petersburg on the 14th of August, where he would review his army, and visit the fortifications of the city.

There are accounts from Zante of the 16th July, giving such minute details of the defeat of the Turks at Thermopylae, in the early part of that month, as to remove all doubts on the subject. The first shock is represented to have been very violent, and the carnage great on both sides; but after two hours hard fighting the Turks were repulsed, and sought safety in flight, leaving behind them 3,000 killed and 600 prisoners, besides 3,000 wounded. Among the prisoners were Bekin Pacha and 17 Beys. The Greeks say they never made so great a capture. The whole of the Turkish artillery, ammunition, provisions, and a number of camels, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The competition among the steam boats on the Clyde is so great, that some of them carry passengers upwards of 100 miles for half a dollar.

A female robber in the neighborhood of London, was carrying on her depredations on the highway, to the great alarm of her sex, of some rich old nabobs, and youths, whom she had eased of their cash and watches.

Letters from Antioch to the 30th June state, that earthquakes continued almost daily to be felt, and many shocks were most alarming and calamitous in their consequences.

The harvest in Ireland, though backward, was promising.

The Dublin papers announce, that the general state of Ireland, notwithstanding the occurrence of a few outrages, is considerably improved. No cases of atrocity have of late come before any of the assize courts; and at Cork, the judge was presented with a pair of white gloves by the sheriff, in consequence of the assizes having proved maiden.

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CAROLINIAN
SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.
November 4, 1828.

The 3d No. of "A Conventionist," was received so late, that we are unable to insert it this week.

Convention Sentiment, in the West.

In the Raleigh Register, directly under a piece mis-named "Truth," is a communication over the signature of "D." which, if credited in the East, will certainly mislead its readers. This writer says:

"I think I may with truth say, that from what I have been able to ascertain of the opinions of the people of this State, there is a large majority against any alteration in our constitution. This sentiment is not confined to the people of the east, but many of the counties in the west of the State, and several who have delegates in the general meeting to be held in Raleigh, are decidedly averse to any alteration."

If, then, "D." and our other eastern friends, are so well satisfied in the opinion, "that there is a large majority against any alteration in the Constitution," why not gratify those who are in favor of it, by permitting the question, *Convention or No Convention*, to be submitted to the people? This was all that was asked, when the question, on a former occasion, was before the Legislature. And surely it is a very reasonable request from our eastern brethren, when it is considered that it will not cost the State one cent to collect the votes. Let the question, then, go to the people; and if, as, "D." says, the majority are opposed to a Convention, there will be an end of it at once. But, says "D." again,

"I unhesitatingly pronounce that the great mass of the people have nothing to complain of against our State Constitution, and that a large majority would vote against any change."

Surely, after this opinion, so "unhesitatingly pronounced," the members from the east will come forward and submit the issue to the people; if they do not, it will show that they have but little faith in the opinion of their friend "D." Again says "D.":

"Delegates in the Raleigh meeting will take their seats pretending to represent their counties in that meeting, who did not get one hundred out of a thousand votes—men who know the voice of their counties are against any alteration in the Constitution."

Here is a charge unworthy of the pen of any writer whose aim is to communicate the truth, and is justly worthy of the hand of "misnomer." Now we challenge either "D." or the Editors of the Register, to show any such instance as a Delegate going to Raleigh who did not get 100 out of a 1000 votes. It is true, that in some of the counties there was not a full vote taken for delegates. But it is easily accounted for; there was little or no opposition to any candidate for delegate; and we have all seen, often and again, that where there is no opposition for, any post, there are generally but few votes given in. But if the people of these counties were opposed to a Convention, why was not an opposition raised to it. Where the question, *Convention or No Convention*, was taken in the several companies of these very counties, in most of them an unanimous vote was given for it; and where there were any against it, they were "few, and far between." Even in Cabarrus, which this writer says is opposed to a Convention, we deny that such is the fact; for there are many in favor of a Convention who voted for the person who has declared himself opposed to it. But if the election is the criterion of the sentiment of that county, by a parity of reasoning, we can justly say that Cabarrus is in favor of a Convention, for two out of three members from that county are friends to the measure, who attended the meeting in Raleigh last winter; they were elected by a large majority over a candidate who declared himself opposed to Convention.

Com. Porter, about whom so much solicitude has justly been felt, in consequence of his having suffered severely with the fever at Thompson's Island, put into Charleston harbor on the 11th ult. in the Sea-gull, in consequence of head winds, bound to Washington. He had almost entirely recovered from his sickness. He sailed from Charleston in a day or two after, for Washington.

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SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the directors of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 21st ult. Reports from agents, directors, and others, of what they had done towards selling and distributing bibles, collecting funds, &c. were received. The evidences shown on this occasion, and others which have lately been exhibited, afford us a flattering premonition of the stability, the prosperity, and the extensive usefulness of the society. Those persons who were at first skeptical of the utility of associations of this kind, are beginning to see and feel the great moral advantages to a community, from a general diffusion of the holy scriptures. Vague doubts are giving place to practical conviction; and the Bible is slowly, but surely, finding its way to the most humble and most careless citizen in the county.

We are particularly gratified to hear that the members of Thistara, Back Creek, Third Creek, and Unity congregations, manifest much interest in behalf of our society. A large number of bibles have been judiciously disposed of, and a considerable amount of funds collected there. Among the many instances of pious liberality shown by benevolent females in these congregations, we feel a pleasure in naming the following: Miss Margaret Barr, (now Mrs. John Houston) Miss Elizabeth Culbertson, and Miss Sally Graham, collected from 15 or 20 young ladies of Back Creek, Third Creek, and Unity congregations, the sum of \$10, for the purpose of constituting their pastor, the Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, a member for life of the Salisbury Bible Society; and Miss Dovy Johnston, of Mr. Kilpatrick's congregation, made a donation to the society of one dollar, and Miss Polly McCracken a like donation of 25 cents.

The Directors of the Society will hereafter meet once a month regularly, on the 1st Monday evening of each month, at the place which may be appointed for the prayer-meeting of that week.

A MISNOMER!

In the last Raleigh Register, is a communication over the very inappropriate signature of "Truth," making statements which the writer must know to be untruths. In alluding to a correspondent of the Star from Iredell, as also to the editor of that paper, and of this, he makes use of such civil terms as *imposition, baneful falsehood, &c.* The very language of the piece shows the character of the writer; it bears on its face *plain marks* that cannot be mistaken. It is said of Satan, that, to deceive mankind, he sometimes assumes the garb of an Angel of light. Perhaps in imitation of his old adversary, this writer thinks to disguise the true character of his piece, by assuming a name the most opposite to the nature of its contents. But this veil is too flimsy not to be seen through.

After dealing in such decent terms as above quoted, he seems to clasp his hands together, and turn up his eyes in wonder, that "the very stones do not cry out"—in favor of Mr. Crawford, we presume. Indeed, were they to begin, they would make a most terrific noise in Surry, where, no doubt, there are a plenty of them. After thus calling on the stones to tune up for the radical chief, he tells us what an important man he is; "that he has a personal acquaintance with most of the leading persons in the District of Ashe, Surry, Wilkes, and Iredell;" and that he knows a very large majority is in favor of Mr. Crawford. Now we pretend not to say how it is with the stones, but we must have better authority than his to believe that such is the fact as to the people. That there are some persons for Mr. Crawford in Surry, Wilkes, and perhaps Ashe, we are as well aware as this scribbler; but we know they fall far short of a majority. In fact, in the largest county in the District, Iredell, it is not known that there is a single man who is positively for the Radical candidate.

But this scribbler makes another statement, which more plainly exhibits his barefaced effrontery. He says "Missionaries have been sent out from Salisbury," to electioneer for Mr. Calhoun. This assertion merits a short reply; and we give it to him in his own words: it is a "baneful falsehood." How wretched must be any cause that requires bolstering up in this way, and by such writers as this pseudo-"Truth."

"By tricks and lies, as numerous and as keen as the necessities their authors feel."

We last week received the first No. of the Georgetown Gazette published in Georgetown, S. C. by T. C. Fay. The paper is printed on a large sheet, and the mechanical part of it is very neatly executed; the selection, and the editorial arrangements generally, are very judicious. The Gazette will, undoubtedly, continue to be an interesting and useful journal.

The Raleigh Register of the 30th.

seems to abound in matter, the almost which is to pull down the Convention, and to put up Wm. H. Crawford. A writer in that paper of the above date, who signs himself "A Citizen," says: "The Editors of the Star, and Western Carolinian, have been pleased to represent Mr. Calhoun as the Presidential Candidate of the Jefferson School"—a school, we are certain, in which "A Citizen" never was his degrees. After this, he goes on to give a wonderful account of Mr. Calhoun's 1st. "That when in Congress, he advocated a continuance of the system of *Direct and Internal Taxes!*" True, oh King, he did; but let us hear all the circumstances. When, in carrying on a just and righteous war in defence of our national rights and character, a large debt was incurred, it is true Mr. Calhoun did wish to keep up good faith, and pay it, or such parts as were becoming due. He therefore was opposed to the repeal of the internal duties, until our commerce could begin to bring us in a revenue adequate to the purpose. As soon, however, as this was the case, Mr. C. was no longer for a continuance of the system. This was his plan, and that of Mr. Monroe, too. They were not men who would shrink from their high responsibilities; they never acted the *Bat* in the Fable; but

"Stood by their country's glory fast,
And nail'd their colors to the mast!"

2d. This writer says of Mr. Calhoun: "The whole scope and policy of this gentleman, since he became Secretary of War, has been to discredit the Militia and to raise the reputation of the regular army. His Reports to Congress show that, with him, the Army is every thing, and the Militia nothing."

Does this writer think that no person ever reads "reports to Congress" but his learned self? Does he recollect, that on the 4th day of April, 1818, two resolutions were passed by Congress, both in the same words, one calling on Mr. Crawford, the other on Mr. Calhoun, to report at the next session, "a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress for the purpose of opening and constructing such roads and canals as may deserve and require the aid of government, with a view to military operations in time of war, the transportation of the munitions of war," &c. &c. This call, he is remembered, Mr. Crawford has never condescended to answer; but "Burke Farmer" has told us why. But Mr. Calhoun promptly gave in his report as was his duty to do. Now, if "A Citizen" will recur to this report, he will soon see that he has stated what is not the truth of Mr. Calhoun, as to the Militia. We will make a short quotation: "The necessity of such a system is still more apparent, if we take into consideration the character of our political maxims and institutions: *Opposed in principle to a large standing army, our main reliance for defense must be on the militia, to be called out frequently from a great distance, and under the pressure of an actual invasion.*"

Mr. Calhoun, in his speech on the general policy of this country, delivered in 1816, says: "Gentlemen had spoken in favor of the Militia, and against the army. In regard to the militia, said Mr. Calhoun, I would go as far as any gentleman, and considerably further than those who are so violently opposed to the army. I would arm them," &c. Again: "I know the danger of large standing armies; I know the Militia are the true force,—that no nation can be safe at home and abroad, which has not an efficient militia." Again: "Our defence, on land, ought to depend on a regular draft from the body of the people."

But, really, it is time and words thrown away, to expose the ridiculous blunders of such a writer as "A Citizen." It is only a few weeks ago, that he charged Mr. Calhoun with being the cause of the war with the Indians up the Missouri, when all other intelligence and information manifestly show, that had Mr. Calhoun's plan been adopted, there would have been no necessity for a war with the Rickaras Indians. Had his recommendation been acceded to, and a post been established at the Mandan Villages, above the Rickaras, the expense would have been actually less than it has now cost government to send a special expedition against those Indians; and the blood spilt and the lives lost among Gen. Ashley's party would have been averted. The spirits of our slaughtered countrymen cry from their graves against the murderous in-

Figures of the British Air traders, and the wretched, time-serving, niggardly policy of the *Radicals*.

An election has been held in Davidson county, for two Delegates to attend the Convention meeting which takes place in Raleigh on the 30th inst. The result was as follows:

Davidson . . . Jonathan Manlove, James R. Dodge.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 18.

Cotton.—The import from the 11th to the 18th Oct. was 1703 bales: From N. Carolina 335, S. C. 406, Virginia 37, Louisiana 553, Georgia 238, Baltimore 17, Havana 24—1708. Not less than 10,000 bales have changed hands since the 10th instant, at an almost daily advance in price, so that the market is now higher than at any previous period of the season. About 200 bales of the new crop Uplands have been landed and sold at 18½ to 19 cents. The price of old during the week, ranged at 14 a 15 cents for Uplands.

FAYETTEVILLE, OCT. 23.

We are authorized by the committee of Merchants to state, that the market is well supplied with Dry Goods, Hard-Ware and Cutlery. The stock of Groceries is not large, but no rise is expected in any of the articles embraced under this head. Iron was never more plenty, nor the assortment better suited to the market. There is no reason to expect a rise in the price of Salt, above the quotations in the prices current, which, it will be observed, are the retail prices of this article.

Cotton continues to be in brisk demand. The late rains have made the river navigable for small boats and flats.

We are also authorized by the Committee to say, that the "Prices Current" published in this paper (and re-published in the Western Carolinian) and corrected weekly under their inspection, may be depended upon, as exhibiting a correct statement of the prices of Merchandise and Produce, at the time of their publication. [Observer.]

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 8, 1823.

Sir: The demand for cotton was good last week, and closed on Saturday, the 6th, with great briskness, at above ½ advance. To-day, Monday, the inquiry is very great, but few holders will spare a bale. This is a great change in the tone and feeling of the market within a few days, and is owing to the very favorable view of the prospects of cotton as an article of speculation, in different statements published here, particularly two that have just appeared.

"MEETING OF THE WATERS."

We have before us a New York paper containing an account, seven and a half columns in length, of the ceremonies at Albany on the occasion of celebrating the completion of the Northern and Eastern sections of the great Western Canal, and the passage of the first boat from the latter into the Hudson, on Wednesday last. It was "a proud day, not only for New-York, but for the Union." The celebration was accompanied by a splendid military and civil parade, together by a variety of interesting ceremonies. The morning of the 8th was ushered in by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon.

The N. York Daily Advertiser, says, "at 12 o'clock the elegant Canal Boat, the *Dewitt Clinton*, appeared, with colors flying, and superbly ornamented, on board of which were the Canal Commissioners, and other distinguished persons; and followed by four other boats, filled with ladies and gentlemen of the first respectability. On the arrival of the *Dewitt Clinton*, the New York Committee were invited on board, and the ceremony of laying the topstone of the Canal, by the Grand Chapter of the state of New-York, commenced by an address to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Lacy; after which the stone was placed agreeably to the rules of Masonry, bearing the following inscription:

ERECTED SEPTEMBER, 1823.

DEWITT CLINTON, President.

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER.

Samuel Young, } Commissioners.

Myron Holley, }

H. Seymour, Secretary.

Wm. C. Bouck.

Benjamin Wright, Chief Engineer.

George W. Young, Assistant.

Peter Stewart, Builder.

This ceremony being completed, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, of the New-York Committee, poured into the Canal a bottle of water from the Pacific Ocean; and another from the Atlantic Ocean; and thereupon made an address suited to the novel and interesting occasion.

The Lock was then opened, and the boat *Dewitt Clinton* passed through, towed by 12 full manned barges. At the moment of her passing into the Hudson, she was saluted by a general discharge of artillery, and the lively huzzas of thousands of persons who witnessed the spectacle. Much feeling was excited by the fact of the Boat being piloted into the river by Capt. Daggett, who is now eighty-four years of age, and who acted as pilot to the French fleet under Count de Grasse, in the war of Independence, when it anchored before York Town, previously to the capture of Lord Cornwallis and the army under his command.

Balt. Patriot.

The number of people assembled on the above occasion, is supposed to have been upwards of forty thousand.

The stores were closed and business suspended at Albany on the 8th inst. in order to give all an opportunity of witnessing the celebration of laying the water from the Canal to the Hudson.

STORM ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A very severe storm or hurricane, was experienced at New-Orleans and its neighborhood about the middle of September, by which considerable damage had been done to the Cotton and Sugar crops there; and, in some instances, to the shipping in the river. The Balize Packet sunk near the Point during the storm.

Much damage had been done to the plantations between Bossier Carre and Bayou Sarah. Trees, fences, fields of corn and cotton were prostrated before the gale. The crops in the Parish of Iberville, were represented as nearly ruined. It was observed by an eye witness of the scene, that "a field of cotton was torn up and blown off like straw."

Gen. Hampton's sugar house was unroofed, and his sugar crop was expected to fall short 500 hogheads, in consequence of the destruction of cane.

On the morning after the gale, the picture presented was melancholy indeed. The crops of cotton and corn lay prostrated on the ground, fences and shade trees were blown down, and the forest exhibited one continued ruin. Charleston Courier.

The great outlaw JOE, (who murdered Mr. Ford two years since) and three of his principal associates, have at length met the fate they deserved. A party of young gentlemen from Clarendon, under the direction of Messrs. Moore and Manning, having received information respecting their encampment, concerted their measures so as to invite the attack of these daring desperadoes. At the moment when they were about to plunder a river boat, they were surprised and destroyed. Joe's head has been placed on a pole, near the mouth of the Santee Canal.—Southern Intelligencer.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The election is over, the contest is at an end, peace is proclaimed, and the vanquished with the victors must be content to obey, and we trust willingly respect the Chief Magistrate Pennsylvania has chosen. We presume that no man in Philadelphia has now any doubt that Mr. Shulze is elected. Our opinion is unshaken; we are now, as we recorded it six months ago clearly of opinion, that Mr. Shulze's majority is not less than 20,000, and that the whole vote through the state is 150,000.—Demo. Press.

The New Jersey General Election took place on Thursday last. The contest was chiefly between those who are in favor of continuing even per cent. as the legal rate of interest in that state, and those who are for lowering it to six per cent. As far as the returns have come in, it is believed that the Six Per Cent. Party has gained the victory. Here is a new distinction of party.—Baltimore Patriot.

Fire.—The house of a Mr. Todd, of Bertie county, in this State, was burnt to ashes on the 11th ult. and two of his children perished in the flames. Mr. Todd had three children; the youngest was in the house when it took fire, the other two playing in the yard; the eldest of whom ran in to save his little brother, but was burnt to death in the attempt.

Shocking Occurrence.—A letter from a lady in Paris, Oneida county, N. Y. to her friend in Whiting, (Vt.) states, that while four ladies were taking tea together near that place, two of them sickened and died at the table, and the other two died the next morning. On an examination of the tea kettle, it was found that a hard worm had been boiled in it, the poison of which was the cause of their death.

A duel lately took place in Charleston between the editor of the City Gazette and Edward P. Simons, a lawyer, in which the latter was killed. Four shots were exchanged without effect; on the fifth, Mr. Simons received a fatal wound in the abdomen, and his antagonist was shot through both thighs.

A letter dated Valparaiso, June 19th, states that Midshipman Smith was attacked at that place by three soldiers, who bid him stop or they would cut him down, upon which he very coolly answered the summons by blowing out the brains of one, wounding another mortally, while the third took to his heels! Mr. Smith belonged to the Macedonian.

Rare Sport Indeed.—The inhabitants of Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, have been amused by the novel appearance of a whale in that river, and several attacks upon the monstrous animal, before they succeeded in taking him. If ever a tenant of the ocean lost his reckoning, this one at least, when 400 miles from the sea, must have found himself considerably out of his latitude. One boat was towed by him 40 miles in 7 hours, before he broke from it; and the whole chase and ultimate capture afforded great diversion to thousands of spectators. Carolina Gaz.

Annulment.—A gentleman of the city of New-York, has presented the Theological Seminary of Auburn with the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to establish a Professorship in that institution.

Lieutenant Colonel Norton, of Upper Canada, has been convicted of manslaughter, in killing an Indian in a duel. Norton, we believe, is an Indian, who was educated in London.—Balt. Patriot.

A large collection of people in Upper Canada have been sadly disappointed, because two poor fellows were not executed at the appointed time.—Ibid.

The Georgetown Metropolitan says: "A gentleman left Baltimore yesterday morning, and arrived here before the opening of the banks. Thus the spirit of opposition enables stage owners to do wonders in the way of travelling. We are fearful, however, that the good old times, when a man could travel to Philadelphia gratis, and receive a bottle of wine for honoring the people with his company, will never arrive."

There is no knowing what may happen; for we hear that a responsible company lately made proposals for carrying the mail, daily, in stages, between Baltimore and Washington, for one dollar per annum! These who could do this could certainly afford to give the passengers a bottle of wine each, for the honor of their company. We have not yet learnt whether this proposal has been accepted. It was certainly the lowest bid.—Nat. Int.

FROM THE ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) TELEGRAPH.

The body of Captain Samuel Currier, of this place, was found in the Genesee river, below the Carthage falls, on Friday last. Mr. C. it appeared, had become weary of a life, which to him had yielded more of sorrow than joy, and resolved upon the rash experiment of going uncalled into the presence of his Creator. He is supposed to have deliberately taken off his clothes, which hung upon a tree, and plunged into the river. He had been the husband of seven wives, six of whom were buried at the mouth of the Genesee river, and all of whom he has now followed to a world of spirits.

Mr. Rothschild is said to be the richest man that ever existed in England. Report states, that he is unable to estimate the value of his own property. How then can others do it? But an assertion has been ventured, that he can at any moment command upwards of fifteen millions sterling! more than sixty-six millions of dollars! No wonder that such a man should be the main-spring of the stock markets—and a sort of arbiter of the politics of Europe.—Rich. Comp.

A verdict of damages, to the amount of 2000 sterling, has recently been given in England, against an attorney, who in a transaction in which he had been intrusted by his principal with a sum of money (1000 pounds) to be loaned on the security of a mortgage, had advanced the cash while the land was not in fact worth the amount loaned—in consequence of which his employer lost about the amount of the verdict.—Savannah Georgian.

A Water Melon was served up on the table of the Cincinnati Hotel, on the 8th ult. weighing sixty-one pounds, being two feet eight inches in length, and three feet and once inch in circumference. This we believe to be the largest melon ever raised in America.

Mammoth Symbelin.—A symbelin was raised the past season, on the plantation of Major Thomas Donoho, near Caswell Court-House, which measured 6 feet 4 inches in circumference, 6 feet lengthwise, and weighed 120 pounds.

A Pear was shewn to us yesterday, which was raised near Milton. It weighed two and three fourths pounds. Match these, who can? Milton Gazette.

Coffee.—It is mentioned among instances of the extraordinary production of plants, that a young lady of Albany, N. Y. lately gathered from a single seed of the coffee bean, 93 coffee berries or seeds.

STATE AFFAIRS.

A countryman in England being requested to help a member of parliament out of a ditch, in which he had accidentally fallen from his horse, replied, that he did not wish to meddle with state affairs.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 23.

Cotton, 14 to 15; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5½; wheat, 96 a 91; whiskey, 40 a 42; peach brandy, 50 a 62½; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 40 to 45; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turke Island, 85 a 90, per 100 bushels; molasses, 40 to 45; sugar, muscovado, 9 to 10; coffee, prime, green, 28 to 29; 2d and 3d quality, 26 to 28; tea, hyson, 1 25; flax-seed 75; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 54 50 to 5, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 4; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

CHERAW PRICES, Oct. 16.

Cotton, 15 to 15½ cts.; Flour, new per barrel, 5 a 6; old 4 to 5½; Corn, bush, 45 to 50 cts. Oats, 30 to 35 cts.; Peas, 65 to 75 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brand, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 6 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts. Butter, 10 to 20 cts.; Bagging, 35 to 40 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush, 1 dol.; Sugar, lb. 12 to 15 cts.; Coffee, lb. 28 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 30 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 50.

Cotton.—This article is coming from all quarters, there is a large quantity in market this week, which brought generally on the average, about 15 cents.

Market prices of various commodities, including cotton, flour, sugar, and other goods, with their respective prices per unit.

Merchants' Hotel, located at the corner of King and South streets, Charleston, S. C., offering accommodations for travelers.

Charles H. Mott, responsible for the hotel's operations, highlighting the quality and service provided.

Merchants' Hotel, offering a variety of goods and services, including a large stock of goods for sale.

Selling unusually low, offering a large assortment of dry goods, hardware, and other items.

New Assortment, featuring a variety of goods and services, including a large stock of goods for sale.

Dry Goods, Hardware, and other items, with a focus on quality and service.

Copper-smithing, offering services for the repair and maintenance of copperware.

Negroes for Sale, offering a variety of goods and services, including a large stock of goods for sale.

Catawba Land for Sale, offering a large tract of land for sale, suitable for agriculture.

Cotton Saw Gins, offering a variety of goods and services, including a large stock of goods for sale.

Tailoring Business, offering services for the repair and maintenance of clothing.

Yadkin Navigation Company, offering services for the transportation of goods and passengers.

Estate of Robert Baird, offering a variety of goods and services, including a large stock of goods for sale.

Military Executions, offering services for the repair and maintenance of military equipment.

Writs Venditioni Exponas, offering a variety of goods and services, including a large stock of goods for sale.

State of North-Carolina, offering a variety of goods and services, including a large stock of goods for sale.

Court of Equity, offering services for the repair and maintenance of court equipment.

Writs Venditioni Exponas, offering a variety of goods and services, including a large stock of goods for sale.

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POETRY.

AGRICULTURE.

From the *Illustrated Farmer*,
by G. C. BARNARD.

Although some men, with pride and
Can't understand to cultivate
The soil supporting soil;
The farmer's husbandry ordain'd,
The proud he sustain'd
About the farmer's toil.

In his silent state,
Well employed to cultivate
The soil which gave him life;
One would suppose his mind
Would not esteem it a disgrace
To till the fruitful earth.

For many a hale and brawny lust
Won't stop to set himself about
In doing an employment;
In doing nothing, doing nought,
And doing nothing which he ought,
He pleases his whole enjoyment.

For when, as stupid as a stump,
He has the happiness to thump
His potes against a college;
On common, possibly, quid agis?
And when he thinks himself great ages,
Quite prodigies of knowledge.

For being gentlemen of trade,
They will not touch an axe or spade,
But useful labor shunning,
They lounge about in lazy bands,
Through tippler's shops and tavern stands,
Like rattle-snakes a sunning.

And when the learn'd professions crowd,
Where shallow pates are not allowed
To take in two ideas;
And when wits for years they take,
And will suffer them to take
What nature's fix'd decree is.

For when, a poor mistaken race,
Their husbandry a disgrace,
Though Washington thought not;
And hands which empire's rod could wield,
Have been employed to till the field,
And bless'd their happy lot.

Now these our lays are not design'd
To undervalue men of mind,
Nor fruits of intellect;
The learn'd professions we would fill
With men of science, sense and skill,
Most worthy high respect.

Still, these professions, 'tis allow'd,
Are sadly 'cumber'd with a crowd,
A nice but needy train,
Oblig'd to tax their brains with double
A common farmer's toil and trouble,
A livelihood to gain.

Merchants are useful in their places,
But if society embraces
Too many of the cast,
As sure as man's to trouble born,
Straight thro' the small end of the horn,
Some must be squeez'd at last.

Reader, I don't pretend to say,
But that your eminency may
Be blest with parts uncommon;
A better head and heart, perhaps,
Than commonly since Adam's lapse,
Are own'd by man or woman.

It does not follow thence, however,
Your hands, so delicate must never
Perform "laborious work;"
That you should loiter life away,
And vegetate from day to day,
As lazy as a Turk.

You are, perhaps by mother wit,
As well as education, fit
Some famous part to act;
But it is possible there may
Be other great men in your day,
As good as you, in fact.

And if you've reason to suspect
The highest toils of intellect
Are not for you decreed;
Your hands, in useful labor plied,
May, with God's blessing, still provide
For every real need.

Then swing the axe, or ply the spade,
Or work at that mechanic trade
Which suits your genius best;
Become a tinker, rather than
A mischievous or idle man,
A nuisance or a jest.

And shun those imps, with pride elate,
Who cannot stoop to cultivate
The life sustaining soil,
And contravening God's commands,
Will not employ their heads nor hands
In any useful toil.

Revolutionary Anecdote.—In the commencement of the American revolution, when one of the British king's thundering proclamations made its appearance, the subject was mentioned in Philadelphia; a member of Congress who was present, turning to Miss Livingston, said, "Well, miss, are you not greatly terrified at the roaring of the British lion?" "Not at all, sir, for I have learned from natural history, that that beast roars loudest when most frightened."

A doctor, a schoolmaster, and a printer, are three of the most essential to the establishment of a village of the first class, as a 'squire, a tavern, and a blacksmith, are to one of the fourth or fifth. The printer in the primitive times of our country was usually left out; but riper age and the general diffusion of light, brought him gradually into the service, and increased his character and estimation so much, that he has at least become of as vital consequence as either of the others. If time allowed of comments of this sort, I might be led to say that I view this symptom of the genius of our countrymen as a trait of great and unquestionable promise in a political and moral point of view. But with these things I have nothing to do, and therefore leave the subject as I found it.

In a respectable village, which was growing into notice, and which was located not many miles from the Susquehanna, some years ago, the inhabitants, being stricken with the prevalent sentiment, erected a press, and procured from the city a genuine graduate of the type, to take charge of the concern. This was the first introduction our here, Will Sutton, had to the country. He was young, and withal an honest and ingenious youth, of a mild and gentle temper, and but little skilled in the intrigue and deception so current in the world, and which his hasty transit from the shackles of apprenticeship to the post of a publisher and an editor, had allowed him no time to shake hands. Flattered by the blaze of what looked like the opening of a splendid prospect, he, soon after he entered on his new duties, relieved the original proprietors of their burden, and assumed the responsibility of the concern himself.

To become popular, in other words to please every one, is, perhaps, the first aim and the freshest hope of every inexperienced and virtuous mind. It was so beautiful in theory, and the road appears at first so plain and easy, that he never dreams of difficulty in succeeding in the practice. Will determined therefore to take every body's advice, and, wherever advice clashed, to choose the medium between the two extremes.

He commenced his paper by giving the greatest variety possible, and proferring the most liberal terms, as much as to say, pay me when and how you can; people were pleased with the first numbers, and many good folks took him at his word, and sent in their names. He set this down as ample promise of future success, and built abundant hopes upon it; but sundry printed, written and verbal lampoons soon roused him from his dreaming; one of his brother printers not far distant, had lost a subscriber or two through his agency, and, as his body was out of reach, his equitable neighbor contented himself with a desperate attempt to slip the noose round his character, and hang it up to infamy. This was the first move that honest Will saw through, which staggered his faith and weakened his credulity.

He rubbed his eyes and looked at it a moment, then concluded sagely, if I offend but this fellow, whose motives are broad and palpable, and who cannot deceive others, I may still accomplish my aim; I'll set him down as a cypher. I'll still be popular. Two or three weeks elapsed, however, and the buzz of a hundred busy friends began to hum upon his ear—too much of this—too much of that, and not enough of another description of matter; he listened—he was perplexed—it was the medium he had been pursuing; how should he now act? He at last made up his mind: wholly excluded the description of matter that had the fewest advocates, and increased the quantum of other kinds; a dozen or two were still left complainants, and as he could do nothing with them he set them down as cyphers with the printer; with these exceptions, he still resolved to please every body.

Next came in one of his worthy neighbors, with a lampoon in his hand for an enemy of his, and politely requested its insertion. Sutton saw a dangerous predicament staring him in the face. If he published it, he should make a powerful man and a host of connexions his enemies—he reasoned the matter over with himself, and concluded to refuse it an insertion. The

author became outrageous; he and his friends turned their faces against the printer, and poor Will was soon compelled to add at least a half a dozen cyphers to his already lengthened roll. Here this circumstance had become a blot on his memory, a flock of birds flew across the village, and the opinions of the people became divided on the question, whether they were wild ducks or wild geese. Sutton published the fact, and gave his opinion that they were ducks; the geese party called him a fool, a scath penny, a straggler, and a puppy; in almost despair he added a dozen and a half cyphers to the account he was keeping. But when he looked at that account even now, it bore a small proportion to the population of the country, and he concluded that he would at least eventually please a majority of the people if he could not succeed with all.

Even in this, however, he was unfortunately disappointed; election times came on; there were two candidates for governor, and Sutton was put completely at his wits' end. He knew neither of the candidates; to the matter of their politics, as they were both represented to be plain, honest, sterling patriots, he could not conjure up an objection, and both parties demanded his exclusive assistance. What was to be done? He stood neutral a little while, until he found himself rapidly going out of favor with both parties. The crisis demanded a change of policy. He accordingly made a bold push, and sided with the strongest party, consequently he broke with all the others, made a few warm friends, and very many bitter enemies. Will saw now the blighting of all his prospects; he did not change his resolution however, but confined his hopes to the pleasing of the party whose cause he espoused. Surely, he thought, as he sighed over these vicissitudes, I shall keep these for whom I have made this great sacrifice, in my interests, and ensure their good will.

But the time now drew nigh, when, to please his creditors, it was necessary to collect all the money due from his customers. He owed for paper, and ink, and rent, and types, and press; and these must be paid for. The collector was rigged off, and sent on the round; two weeks brought him back, with about ten per cent on his accounts, and with the news that Messrs. A. B. and C. &c. including a hundred or two names, wished their papers stopped if they were to be dunned in this way.

"Alas," said Will, as he sat down in his office door, in utter despondency, "is this the end of all my care, and mortification. In striving to please all I have offended all." But honest Will Sutton's is not a solitary case. This brief chapter of a printer's trials will be recognized at this day by some of the craft, though Bill is under the marble, and his office turned into a huckster shop. "So say (we) all."

From the London New Monthly Magazine.
Modern art of Match-making.

Being one of those enviable young men who have "every qualification for making the marriage state happy," I was eagerly seized on as a proper victim of the systematic conspiracy of mothers to get off their daughters; and I soon got a pretty near insight into the whole affair. Very few houses indeed are opened to a regular ball, or even to 'an early dance,' in which there is not a daughter or a niece to be disposed of. The money lavished on gaudy decorations, soups, wild-fowls, ices and Champaign, is therefore merely put out at usance to be returned in a good settlement; inasmuch, that the more apparently wanton the profusion, the closer may be deemed the calculation; seeming hospitality being nothing on earth but a well-baited trap.

On these occasions every body is asked for some purpose: lords, baronets, &c. for their titles; dragons for their regiments; frightful old women in blue gowns and silver tissue turbans, for their sons and heirs; handsome married women to draw the men; ugly girls as foils, and pretty girls because the ball cannot go on without them. Some are invited to make up a card-table for the rich dowager mother of an heir at law; some because they have an air of fashion, or write 'Albany' on their card. Every thing in short is measured, to the minutest particular which is the main-spring of the whole.

Although it is a part of good policy in hawking mamma, to fly her girls generally at all young fellows or old fellows of decent fortune, yet she has, for the most part, some individual in view, who is more particularly the object in pursuit; and it is truly astonishing how uniformly that favored individual finds himself, in spite of himself, in contact with the "young lady" who has him in chase.

Tall, thin, pale girls are my aversion; yet for two months I was nightly haunted by such a spectre, who forced me to ask her to dance by "meeting my eye in an early hour of the debate," by planting herself suddenly at my side, and engaging me in a series of innocent questions at the first preparatory scrape of the violins. Somehow or other I was always obliged, too, to hand her down to supper, and consequently to sit beside her at the table. From this persecution I fortunately escaped by a lucky *epitaph*, which seemed to hint that I was engaged to a girl in the country, whose estate joins ours: and the next evening, I had the happiness to see the stately galley bear down on another prize.

It is a curious but a melancholy sight to behold the long rows of overdressed girls, many of them, I hope, unconscious of the purpose for which they are thus launched on society—with their fidgety anxious mothers, settling from time to time their hair and dress, nodding disapprobation, or smiling encouragement (as the puppet contradicts or favors the purpose in hand by her carriage and demeanor) and having no eyes, nor ears, but for the one object of painful solicitude. Still more melancholy is it to witness the last struggles of an unfortunate 'abandoned,' whose tenth season is passing in vain, with "nobody coming to marry her, nobody coming to woo-oo-oo!" (I hope the reader can whistle the tune for that last desponding monosyllable, while each causeless giggle, intended to display at dimple, bears evidence of another accident in the "human face divine," which I forbear to name; and a profusion of finery eclipses charms, that is no longer prudent to expose to the broad glare of lamps and wax lights.)

When a gudgeon is observed to rise freely to the bait, he is asked to dinner, and engaged in riding parties in the morning. A luncheon also regularly set out as a rallying point for young men whose appetites are often more ductile than their passions. Hearts are thus ensnared through the medium of cold tongue and bread and butter, and a sure love potion is Madeira and soda water. When all else fails, the good old lady herself hints very plainly her reasonable expectations, and strives hard to carry an hesitating swain by barefaced inuendo.

* A fashionable lounging house in London.

PATRICK O'RAFFERTY.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 9.

On Monday last, a huge rabble of the *profanum vulgus*, consisting of at least one hundred and fifty persons of all ages, and as many colors as there may be from the deep jet to the transparent olive, came pushing along thro' the streets to the police office, conducting a poor young Irishman, who was charged by the clerk of one of the markets with stealing a string of black fish, which Pat "then and there" held in his hand. As he ascended the stand in front of the bar, he was interrogated substantially as follows:

Magistrate. What is your name?

Answer. Patrick O'Rafferty, your honor.

M. How long have you been in this city, and where did you come from?

A. I have been here five days, and came from Donegal, by way of Nova Scotia.

M. And why did you steal the fish?

A. I did 'nt stole it.

M. Explain the circumstances then by which you became possessed of the fish?

Ans. "The fish, your honor! Why as to the matter of that, I was *doon* this morning upon the wharf, and I saw a man come upon the wharf, and take a little net—and then he opened a little bit of a trap door, and he put down his net into a *nate* little coffin, (a car) and caught a fine mess of fish. And is that kind of fishing *fraa* in this country, said I to the man, and he told me it was—and so d'ye see I thought a fine mess of black fish would be very good upon an empty stomach—and so I took *hould* of it, (the net) and when I put it down into the little coffin, I caught all these fine fish, your honor."

The poor fellow wept piteously upon being told that he had committed a crime; and it was evident to the magistrate, that he had been the object of sport by some wag, and was utterly unconscious of having committed any felony in taking the fish, but only a trespass in using the net. He was therefore dismissed with a suitable admonition—promising very faithfully never to fish in the *little coffin* again.

[New-York American.]

BEING IN LOVE.

Being in love, like being in debt, is to be in a state of apprehension.—From the first development in our hearts of that sensation which informs us, that an objection is not indifferent to us to the moment of certainty, there is a perpetual irritation that makes

what may be styled the fever of passion, which, as medical men would say, takes a variety of characters, from the slower kind of temperate disease to the intense paroxysm of tropical ones. The high-spirited man, who in constitution and full of ardour, will generally find love a tropical affection, while the lover of a thin diluted blood will be scarcely sensible of the insidious advances of his disorder. While some, being in love is merely a matter of calculation and contracts; with others, it is a register of sighs and melancholy, of romantic sensations and impracticable expectations. Part of the anxieties of this important period of human existence arise out of the conventional forms of society. The state of nature knows nothing but physical love; the other genera have sprung from refinement. Accordingly, the most whimsical things have prevailed in love affairs, invented, perhaps, to season the approaches of the lover with variety. One man advances, to certain, that love expires with the first kiss; he therefore prudently avoids saluting his mistress with his lips for a dozen years. A second confounds the means with the end, imagines the state of being in love is the happiest, and looks upon what the lover of passion hails as the summit of his wishes, the possession of his mistress, as the first step of love's decline. Another is so fastidious in his views, and possesses so much of what phrenologists would call "adorativeness" in his pericranium, that being in love, with him, (and oftentimes bending at a shrine at which no mortal being but himself would feel inclined to bow the knee,) is an act of complete devotion. Thus, much of love depends upon imagination, rather than any thing positive; for there are instances of being in love with an imaginary object, as in some singular constituted disposition with a statue, like the Parisian girl who fell in love with the Apollo Belvidere.

The epoch of being in love, notwithstanding all, is the most agreeable in the whole course of life. The soul has then no craving to gratify. Existence is at its highest premium, for it is then we are farthest from indifference. He who is in love cherishes life, but enjoys it the better for little drawbacks in other affairs, which only heighten love's relish when we return to it. It is a better and pleasanter thing than money-getting or courtship, or sullen study, or maddening ambition, or a thousand gasping desires that engross us wholly without our feeling satisfaction in their pursuit. These are solitary objects; being in love is participating with another, and therefore it is a more social pleasure. The romantic tinge which often colours our conduct is an agreeable characteristic—it increases the attraction, and confers a hallowed charm upon the passion. Being in love is a restraint upon evil feelings—a situation favorable to virtue. The love of women is a corrective of our perverse natures, and while its season lasts, always mends the heart. Let an unbiased and discriminating *centenaire* answer what part of life he could look back upon with the most kindly feelings; what portion of his departed years he most cherishes in his remembrance, and he would doubtless answer, the time when he was in love. The memory of that delicious season, its little adventures, its hopes, fears, and enjoyments, always come over us with a rush of pleasing warmth, a sunbeam piercing the clouds of departed time, and irradiating for a moment our tottering steps and grey hairs. Being in love mingles us with the better things of life, keeps beautiful forms perpetually before the eyes, gives us pleasing dreams, elevates the spirit, and exalts our views. It tempers our harsher dispositions with the gentleness of beauty, and subdues our proud pretensions to the government of tears and caresses, of mildness and persuasion. He who has never been in love is a miserable blockhead, who is ignorant of the highest joy this disordered life possesses for mortals. Being in love is, in fact, a sort of millennium far above all life's other good. I would desire no better state than that of being in love for a thousand years; and, as Quin wished he had a mouth from England to Nova Scotia, and every inch of the way palate, that he might fully enjoy John Dory, I would demand the temperament of youth, from seventeen to twenty-five, for the above space of time, and all its ardent susceptibility, to heighten my long season of innocence and happiness.

London paper.